



Zeichenerklärung

légende

legenda

key

Eisenbahnen

zweigleisige Strecke 1435 mm / Streckennummer

eingleisig 1435 mm / Streckennummer Schmalspurbahn

Breitspur 1520, 1600, oder 1668 mm dto. eingleisig außer Betrieb

Zahnradbahn

Tunnel - tunnel

Tunnel · tunnel

Privatbahn Museumsbetrieb / Draisinen

im Bau / geplant

chemins de fer

double voie 1435 mm / numéro de ligne

voie unique 1435 mm

chemin de fer à voie étroite

ligne à écartement large: 1520, 1600, 1668 mm dto., voie unique

ligne non exploitée

chemin de fer à crémaillère

chemin de fer privé

chemin de fer touristique / draisine

ligne en construction / projetée

ferrovie

doppio binario 1435 mm / numero di linea

binario semplice 1435 mm

scartamento ridotto

linea a grande scartamento dto., binario semplice

linea chiusa al traffico

ferrovia a cremagliera

ferrovia concessa

esercizio storico / dresina

linea in costruzione / progettata

Tunnel · tunnel

0

-----301-F-

railways

double-track 1435 mm of car me

single track 1435 mm | fire number

narrow gauge

broad-gauge track *533 *600 sr *6

line not in use

rack railway

private railway, not in use to see 1

touristic line line not in use 720 :

line under construction planned

Elektrischer Betrieb

Wechselstrom 15 kV 16,7 Hz (Staatsbahn / Privatbahn)

Wechselstrom 25 kV 50 Hz

Gleichstrom 600 - 1500 V

Gleichstrom 3000 V (Staatsbahn / Privatbahn)

Bahnhof, Haltepunkt, Haltestelle

Rangierbahnhof, Zugbildungsbahnhof

Systemwechsel

Stationen

traction électrique

courant monophase 15 kV 16,7 Hz (chemin de fer d'Etat / chemin de fer privé)

courant monophase 25 kV 50 Hz

courant continu 600 V - 1500 V

(chemin de fer d'Etat / chemin de fer privé)

courant continu 3000 V (chemin de fer d'Etat / chemin de fer privé)

limite systéme

gares

gare de triage

gare marchandises

chargement de bois

atelier, dépôt

gare, point d'arrêt, halte

gare intermodale (container)

gare Intermodale (transport combiné rail-route)

installation de chargement d'écartement

trazione elettrica

corrente alternata 15 kV 16,7 Hz (ferrovia dello stato / concessa)

corrente alternata 25 kV 50 Hz

corrente continua 600 - 1500 V

corrente continua 3000 V

(ferrovia dello stato / concessa)

cambiamento di tensione

electric operated lines

alternating current 15 m/ 15 7 2 (state railway / private railway

alternating current 25 ** 55 -=

direct current 750 - 1500 a (state railway / povate railway

direct current 3000 V (state railway / private rail

change of voltage

stazioni

stazione / fermata

smistamento, fascio di binari

traffico intermodale (container)

trasporto combinato strada-rotaia

stazione logistica, railport

impianto di carico di legno

impianto per il cambio dello scartamento

officina, deposito

stations

station, halt, stop

marshalling yard

intermodal station contains

combined rail-road Tarsoo

logistic station

station with timber loading

special signs

national border

quarry / coal mine

ferry, railway ferry

gauge conversion

workshop, motive power separa

altri segni

confine di stato

cava di pietra / miniera

traghetto

40

underground, municipal metto

airport with IATA coos

tranvia

ponte rimovibili

aeroporto con codice IATA

museo

asse transeuropea comidoi paneuropeo

湘 The state

3

1

H

1

âu.







funicolare

metropolitana urbana, metro

TEN 1 PAN V

cableway moveable railway bridge

tramway

railway museum TEN-T-axe PAN-axe

Sonstiges

Umspuranlage

Werkstätte, Depot

Staatsgrenze Steinbruch, Bergwerk

Straßenbahn

Standseilbahn

U-Bahn, Metro

TEN-Achse

PAN-Achse

Bewegliche Brücke

Eisenbahn-Museum

Flughafen mit IATA-Code

❤ 涯

The state

豇 3 0 B

> U M ATH

1 TEN 1

renseignements divers

frontière nationale carriére, mine

pont amovible

métropolitain, mètro

TEN essieu PAN essieu

tramway

funiculaire

aéroport avec code IATA museé de chemin de fer

PAN V

Umschlagbahnhof (Container) Umschlagbahnhof (Huckepack)

Logistikzentrum 1 Holzverladung



0

1

· Navigation with the future Galileo satellite system

Energy (TEN-Energy)

Telecommunications (eTEN)

Information Systems (GIS)

The European Council approved the first 14 TEN-T projects in 1994. Gradelines were established for TEN-T in 1996 (Decision No 1692/96/EC of 23 July 1996, amended by Decision No 1346/2001/EC of 22 May 2001 and Decision No 884/2004/EC of 29 April 2004). Since 2001 TEN-T includes not only all modes of transport, but also traffic management systems. By 2020 a rail network of about 94,000km, an inland waterway network of approximately 11,250km and a road network of around 39 500km will have been created.

Implementation of the TEN-T projects proved very difficult, and by 1003 only about a third of the planned transport* network was completed. The guidelines were amended in 2004, and the TEN-T projects should now be more focused and coordinated across Europe. Since 2004 the new list includes 30 priority transport axes and projects, as numbered below:

- Rall axis: Berlin-Verona/
 Wilano-Bologna-Napoli-Messina-Palermo
- 2 High-speed axis: Paris-Brussels/ Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam-London
- 3 High-speed railway axis in south-west Europe: Paris-Madrid
- 4 High-speed axis: east Paris-eastern France-Frankfurt/ Stuttgart-Munich
- 5 Setuweroute:
 Maastricht-Kijfhoek-Zevenaar-Emmerich-Oberhausen
- 6 Railway axis: Lyon-Trieste-Divaca/Koper-Ljubljana-Budapest-Ukrainian border at Chop
- 7 Paris-Bratislava rail corridor
- Multimodal axis: Portugal/Spain-rest of Europe: Portugal-Spain-France
- Rail axis Ireland: Cork-Dublin-Belfast-Stranraer (completed 2001)
- 10 Connection to Milan Malpensa Airport (completed 2001)
- 11 Öresund Land Bridge
- 12 Rail/road axis: Nordic Triangle (various routes)
- 14 West Coast Main Line: Edinburgh/Glasgow-Carlisle-(Manchester or Liverpool)-Crewe-(Birmingham)
 -Rugby-London
- 15 Galileo satellite navigation
- 16 Railfreight axis: Sines/Algeciras-Madrid-Paris
- 17 Rail axis: Paris-Strasbourg-Stuttgart-Munich-Vienna-Bratislava/Budapest
- 13 Inland waterway, Rhine-Danube: Rhine/ Meuse-Main-Danube
- 19 High-speed axis (interoperable) in Iberian peninsula

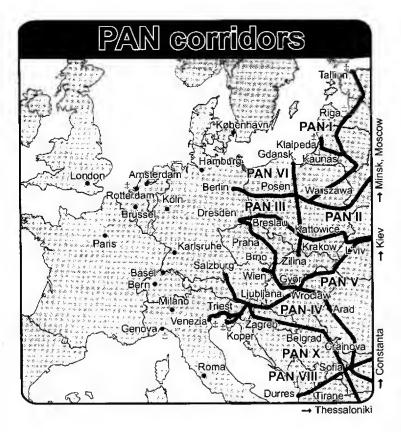
- 20 Rail axis: Fehmarn Belt
- 21 'Motorways of the Sea', including Nord-Ostsee-Kanal
- 22 Rail axis: Athens-Sofia-Budapest-Vienna-Prague-Nuremberg/Dresden
- 23 Rail axis: Gdansk-Warsaw-Brno/Bratislava-Vienna
- 24 Rail axis: Lyon/Genoa-Basel-Duisburg-Rotterdam/Antwerp
- 25 Motorway axis: Gdansk-Vienna
- 26 Rail/road axis: Ireland/United Kingdom/continental Europe
- 27 'Baltic rail axis': Warsaw-Kaunas-Riga-Tallinn-Helsinki
- 28 'Eurocaprail' rail axis: Brussels-Luxembourg-Strasbourg
- 29 Rail axis: Ionian-Adriatic intermodal corridor
- 30 Inland waterway: Seine-Schelde

The EU member states have to finance their own country's TEN-T projects themselves, so implementation is highly dependent on the financial strength of the individual countries, although the EU budget provides additional resources. National investment through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund can be co-financed as part of the European transport network. The European Investment Bank and the European Investment Fund can also assist with loans and finance guarantees.

PAN corridors

In addition to the TEN-T projects, pan-European transport corridors were defined by the European Transport Conferences in Crete in 1994 and Helsinki in 1997. Ten major routes connected Europe from the Atlantic to the Volga and from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean. The ten PAN corridors are designated by Roman numerals:

- 1 Helsinki-Tallinn-Riga-Kaunas-Klaipeda-Warsaw
- II Berlin-Poznan-Warsaw-Brest-Minsk-Smolensk-Moscow-Nizhny Novgorod
- III Dresden-Milkowice-Wroclaw (Breslau)-Katowice-Krakow-Lviv-Kiev
- IV Dresden-Prague-Brno/Vienna/Bratislava-Györ-Budapest-Arad-Craiova-Sofia-Plovdiv-Svilengrad-Edirne-Istanbul
- V Venecia-Trieste-Koper-Ljubljana-Maribor-Budapest-Uzhgorod-Lviv-Kiev
- VI Gdansk-Grudziadz-Torun-Zebrzydowice-Zilina
- VII Germany-Austria-Bratislava-Györ-Croatia-Serbia-Rus -Lom-Constanta
- VIII Durres-Tirana-Skopje-Bitola-Sofia-Dimitrovgrad-Burgas
- IX Helsinki-Wyborg-St Petersburg-Pskov-Kiev-Ljubasewka-Chisinau-Bucharest-Ruse-Veliko Tarnovo-Kazanlak-Stara Agora-Dimitrovgrad-Haskovo-Charmanli-Svilengrad-Alexandroupolis
- X Salzburg-Villach-Ljubljana-Zagreb-Beograd-Nis-Skopje-Veles-Thessaloniki



ERTMS corridors

The objective of the European Commission is to replace more than 20 different national train control systems in Europe by the European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS). While this system is already successfully used on many high-speed lines and is very successful worldwide, interoperable freight corridors are still not available in some countries. To increase the efficiency and sustainability of freight transport in the EU, six corridors (A-F) have been proposed, which are to be equipped with ERTMS with TEN-T funding.

Freight corridors

The European Commission, which aims to make European rail transport competitive under the four railway directives, has added to Regulation 913/2010, for a competitive European railfreight network, other aims that oblige the member states, and in particular their infrastructure management, to act together. Nine railfreight corridors were defined, to be set up between 2013 and 2015:

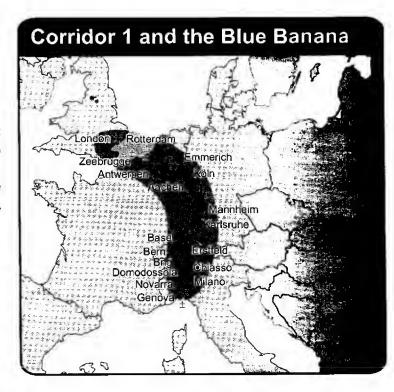
- 1 Zeebrugge-Antwerp/Rotterdam/ Aachen-Cologne-Mannheim-Basel-Milan-Genova
- 2 Rotterdam-Antwerp-Luxembourg-Metz-Dijon-Lyon/Basel
- 3 Stockholm-Copenhagen-Hamburg-Munich-Innsbruck -Verona-Palermo
- 4 Sines-Lisbon/Leixoes-Madrid-San Sebastian-Bordeaux-Paris/Le Havre/Metz

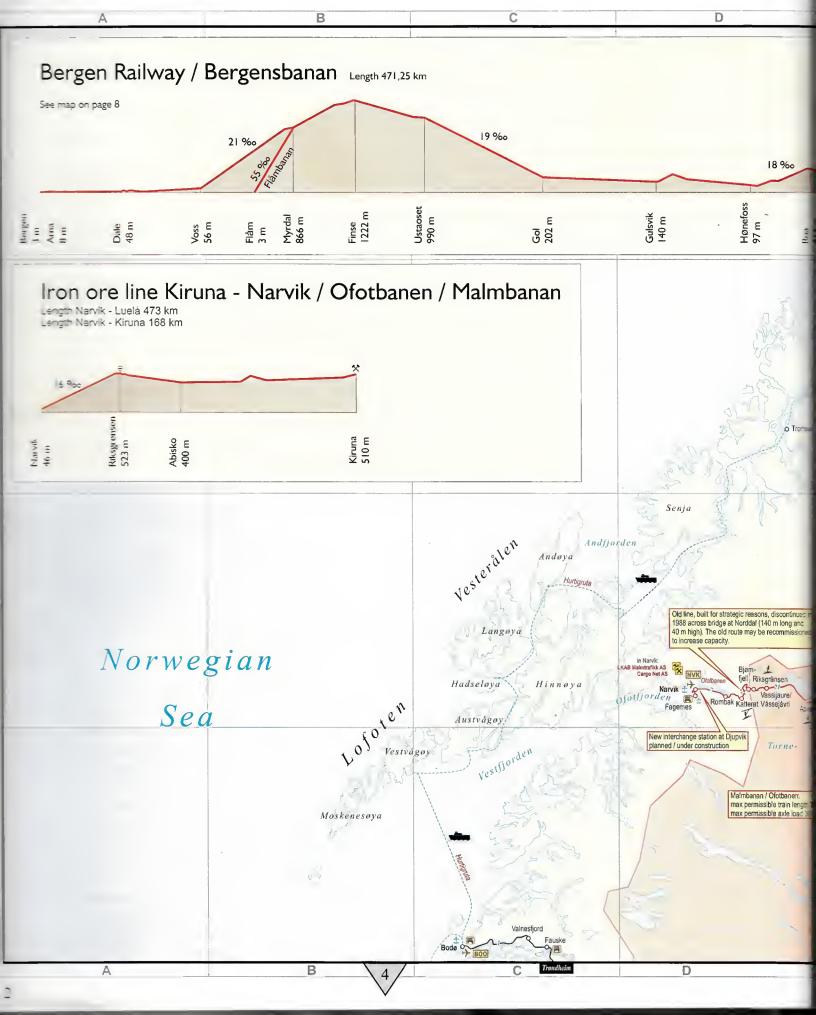
- 5 Gdynia-Katowice-Ostrava/Zilina-Vienna-Trieste/Koper
- Almeria-Valencia/Madrid-Zaragoza/Barcelona-Marseille-Lyon-Turin-Udine-Trieste/Koper-Ljubljana-Budapest-Zahony (Hungary/Ukraine border)
- 7 Prague-Vienna/Bratislava-Budapest-Athens/Constanta
- 8 Bremerhaven/Rotterdam/Antwerp-Aachen/Berlin-Warsaw-Terespol (Poland/Belarus border)/Kaunas
- 9 Prague-Horni Lidec-Zilina-Kosice-Crerna and Tisou (Slovakia/Ukraine border)

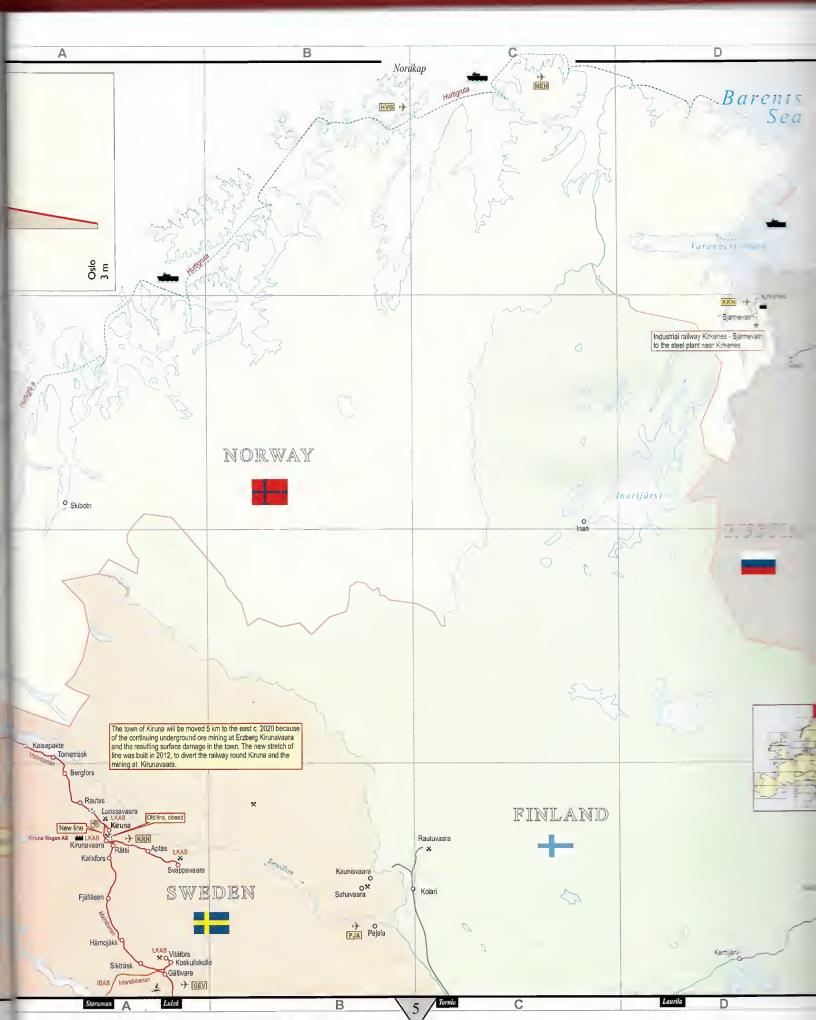
The railfreight corridors partly coincide with the EU-defined Trans-European Networks TEN-T and the PAN corridors. This is especially true for the first of the nine corridors, which corresponds closely to the TEN 24 axis, which, as the 'Blue Banana' urbanisation corridor from North West England to northern Italy, is the strongest economic area in central Europe.

But it will be many years before these freight axes are fully operational. Already the number of free paths for freight trains is determined tight timing of passenger trains and long-distance traffic night hours are there sufficient slots for freight such as the tight risk of noise pollution on the historic north-south route used by freight trains, which passes through almost all the towns in the Middle Rhine Valley, while the fast-moving passenger trains on the high-speed line travel away from the towns by the Westerwald. This high-speed line (also part of TEN-T) completely unsuitable for freight trains because of the steep trade alignment, and its use is therefore not permitted.

Hinterland transport to the western ports (Zeebrugge, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, the 'ZARA' ports) faces a similar situation to that of the ports of the north and east. The north-south axis from the





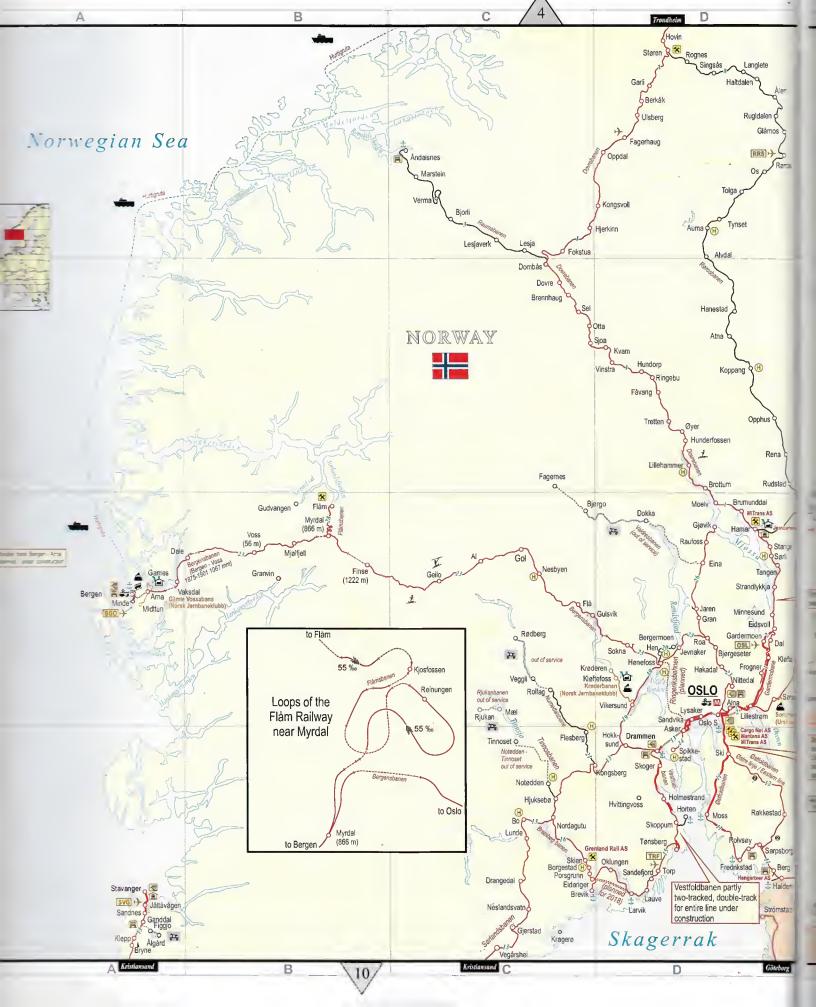


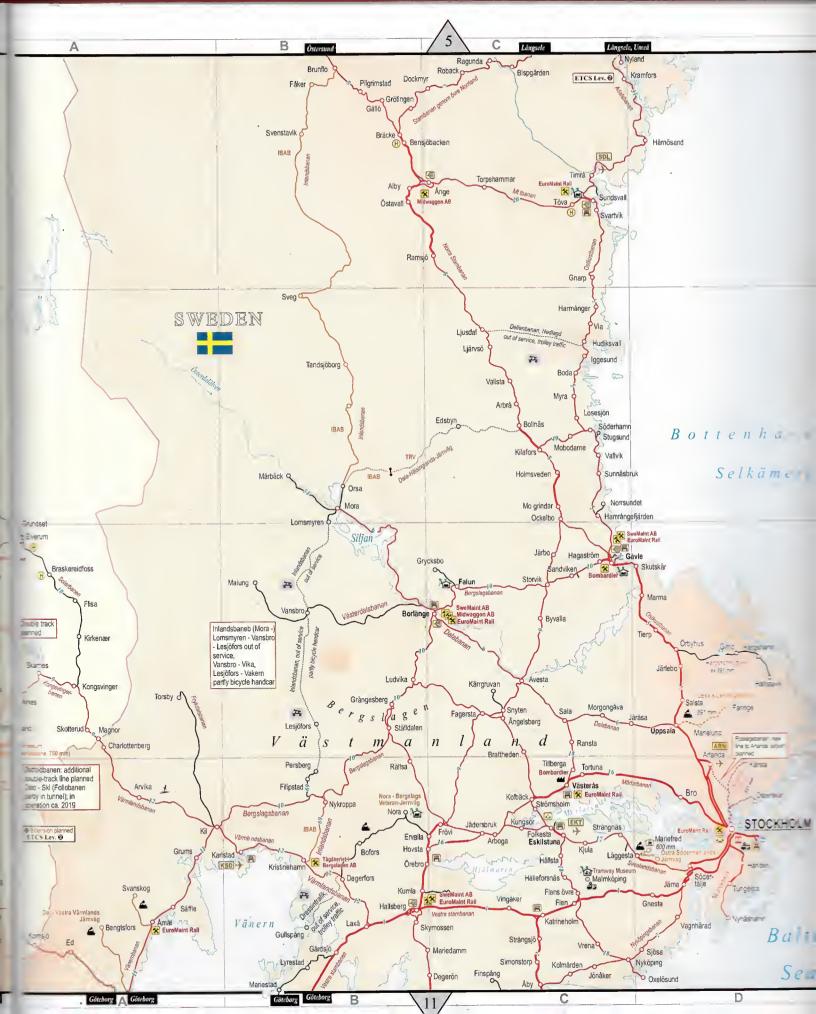


















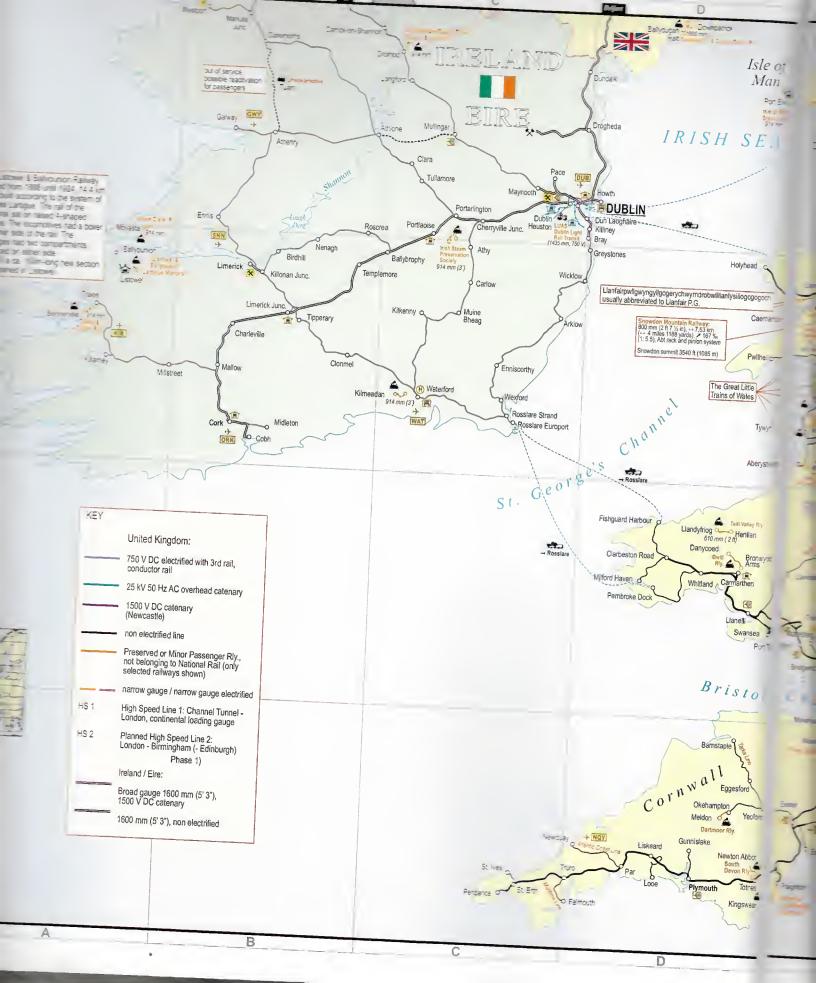


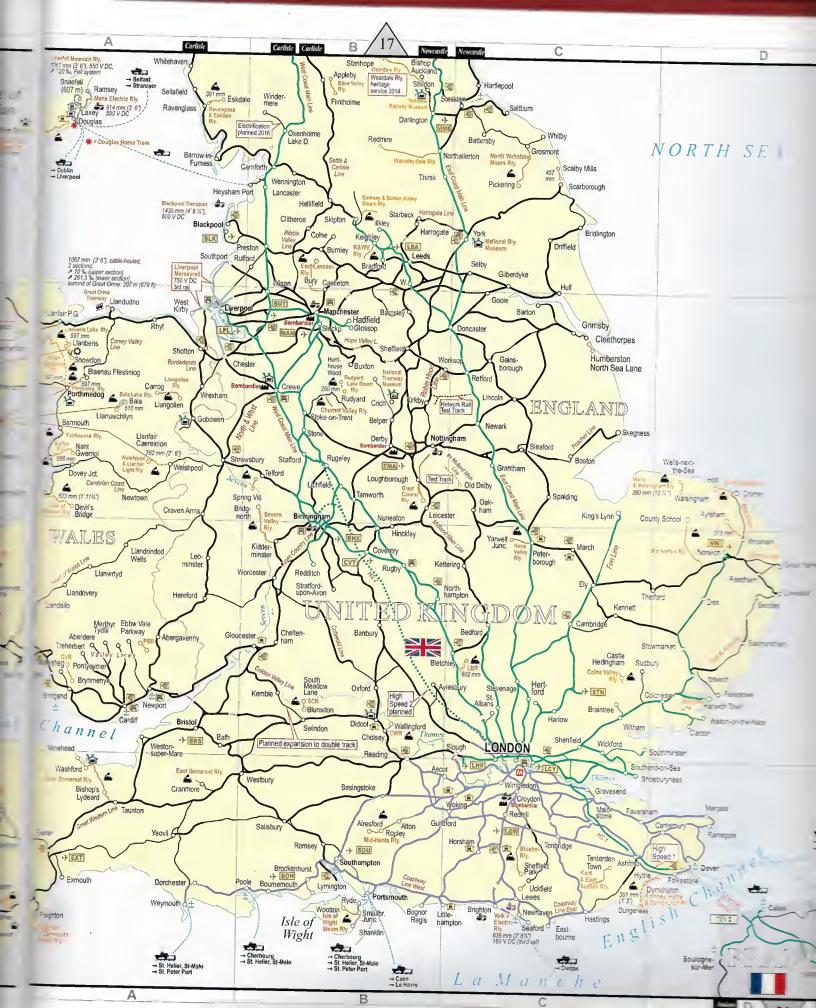


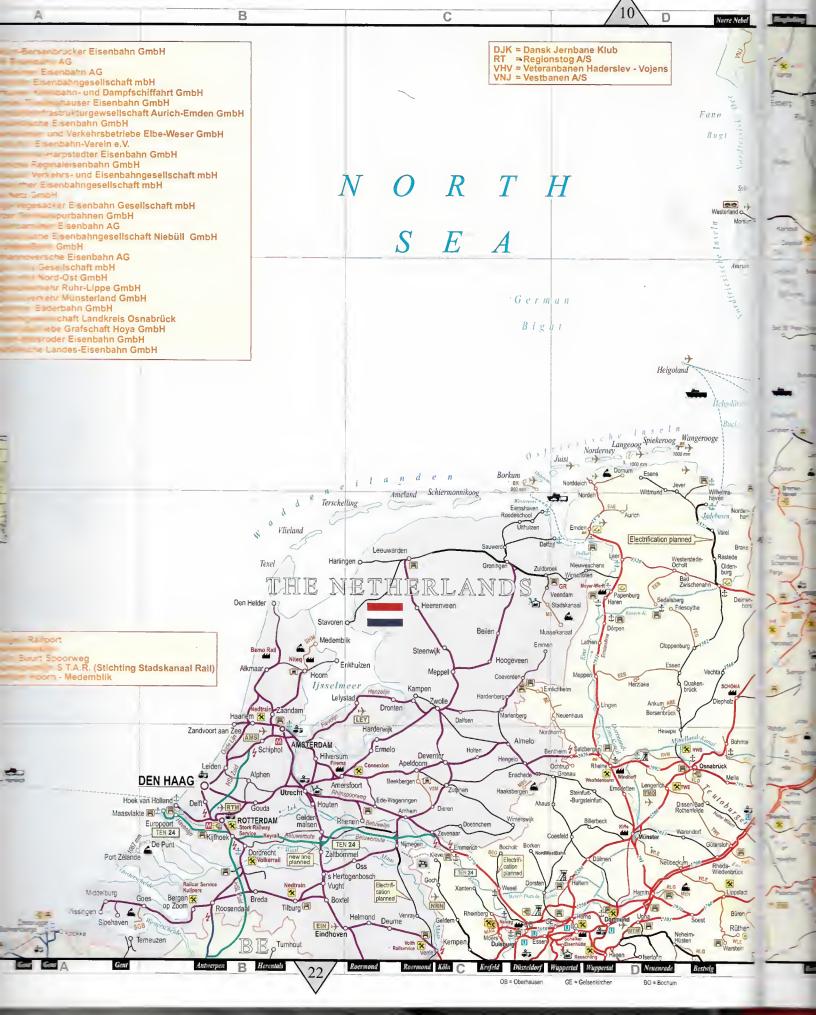








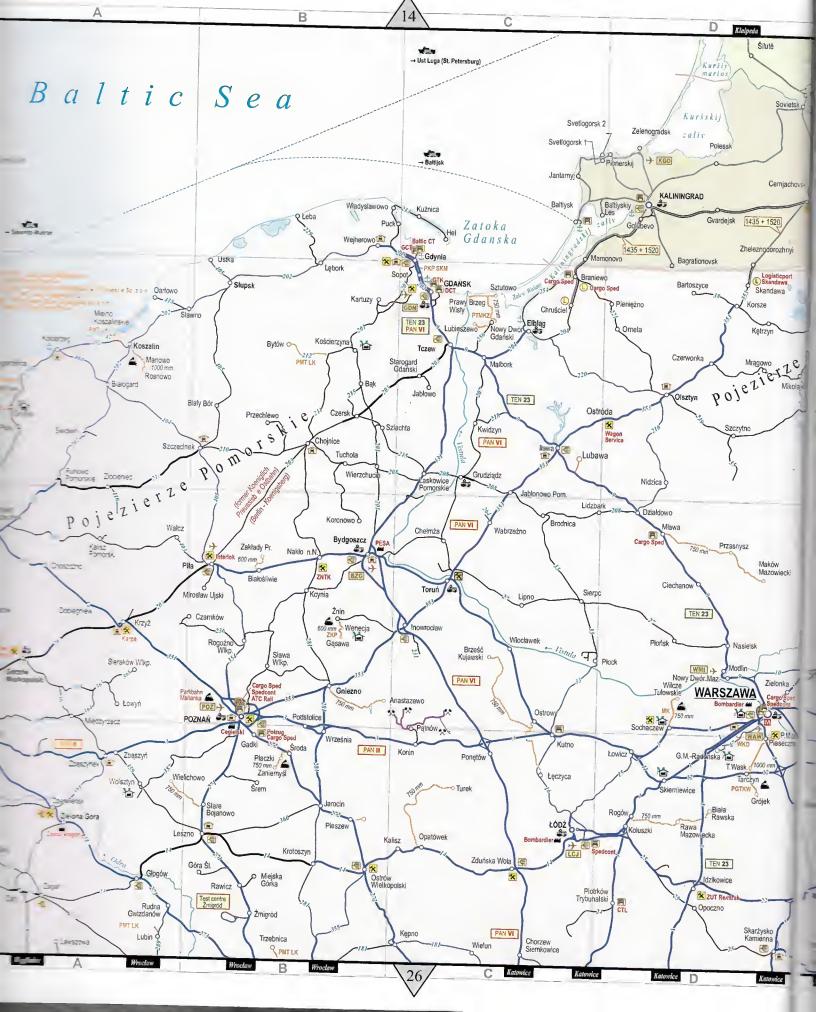




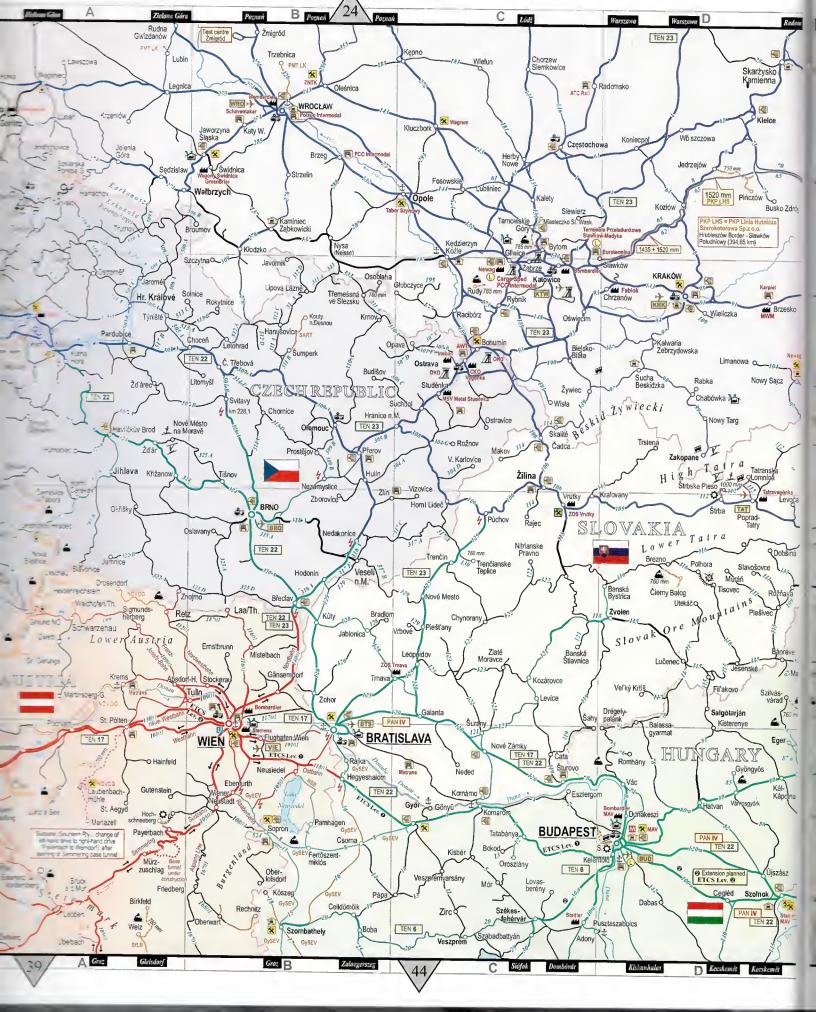


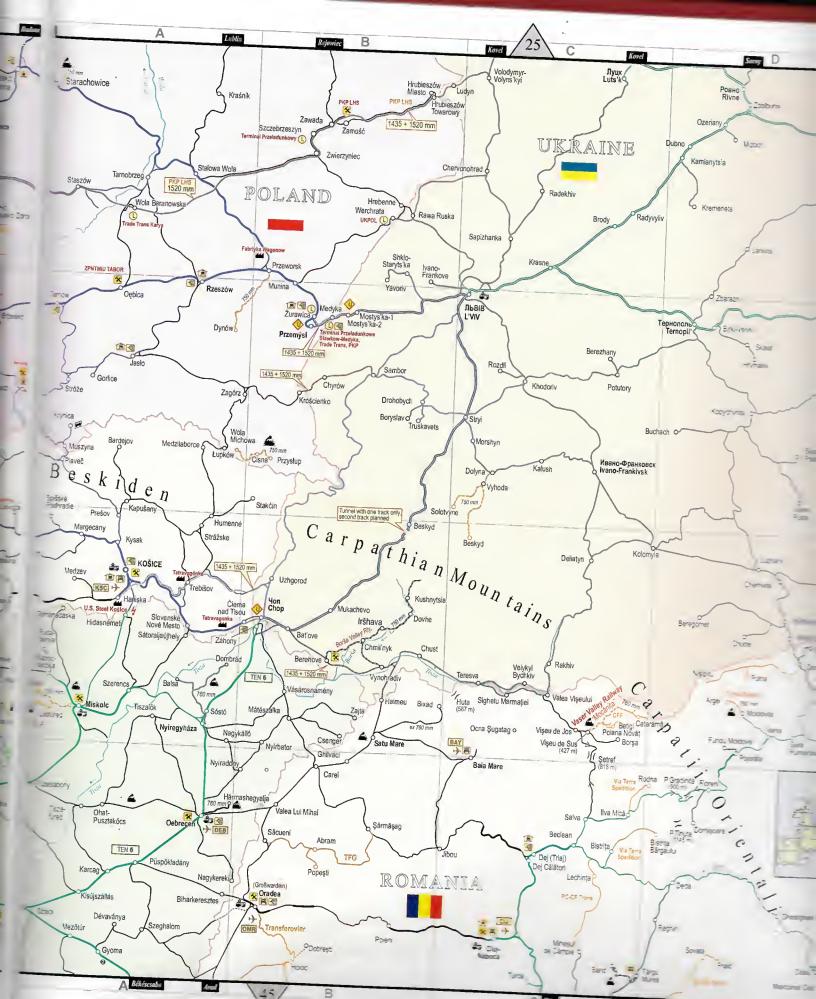




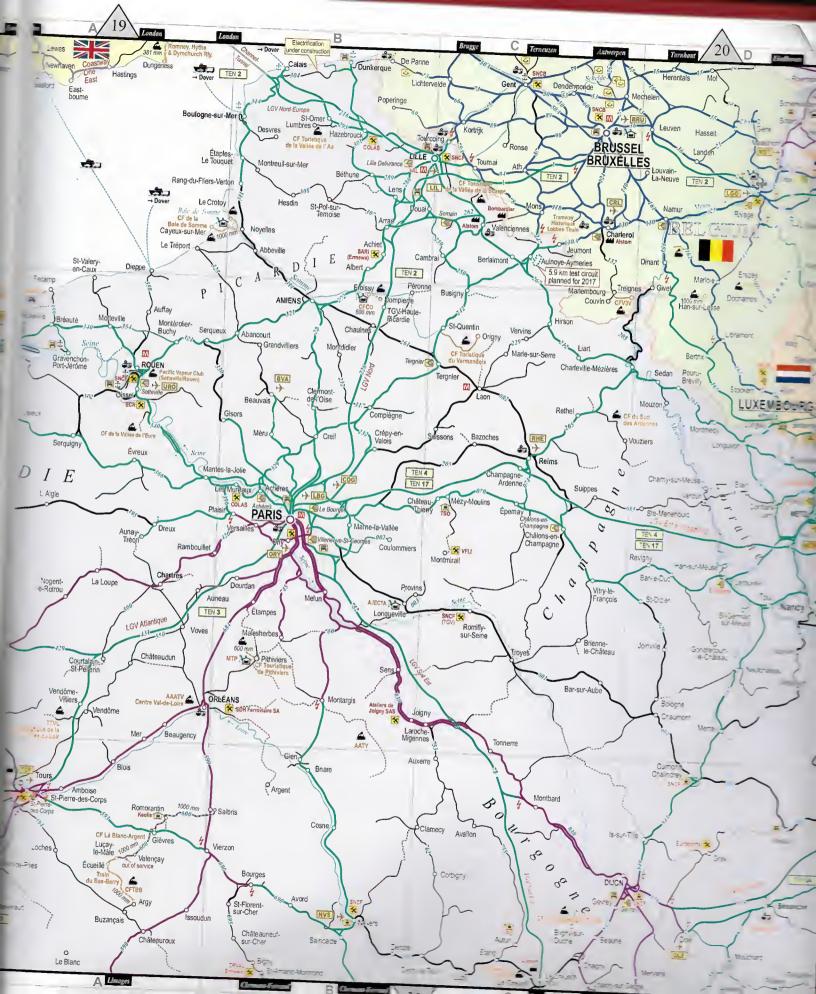








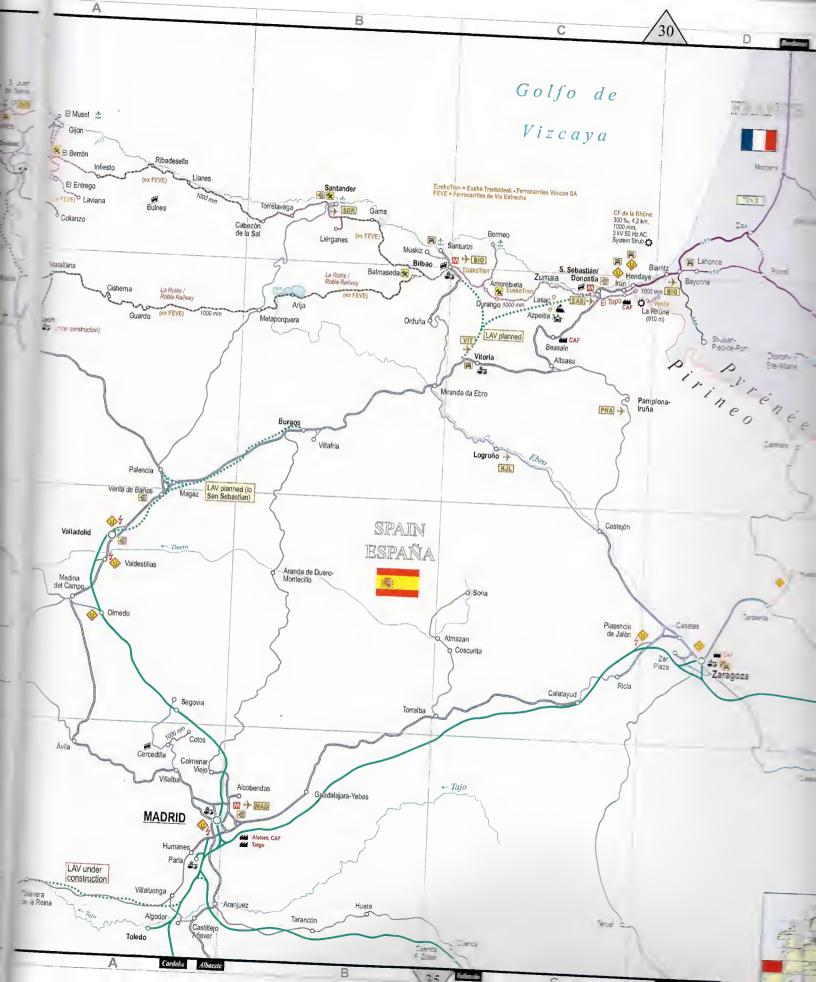




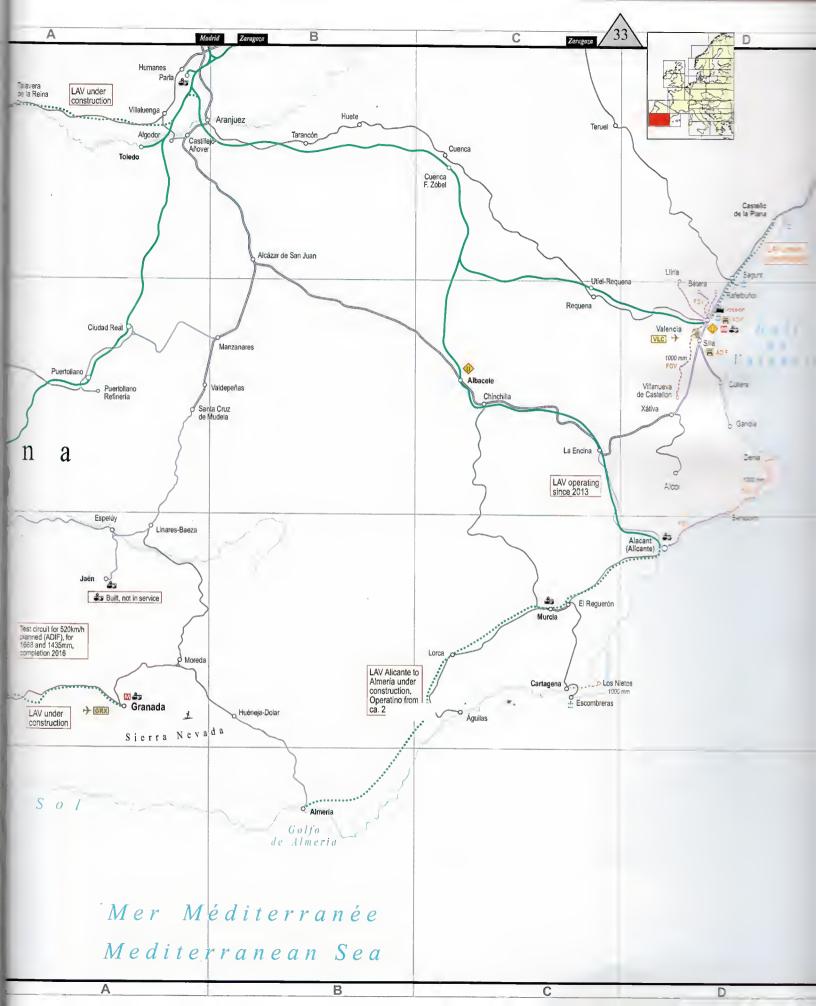






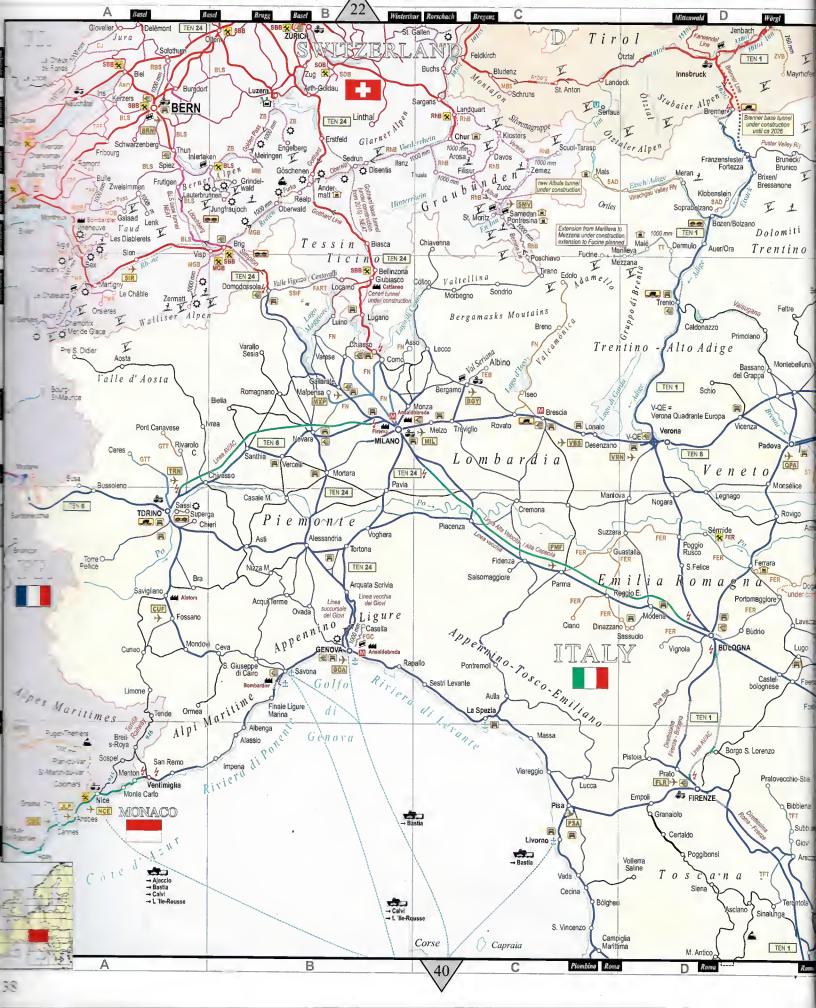












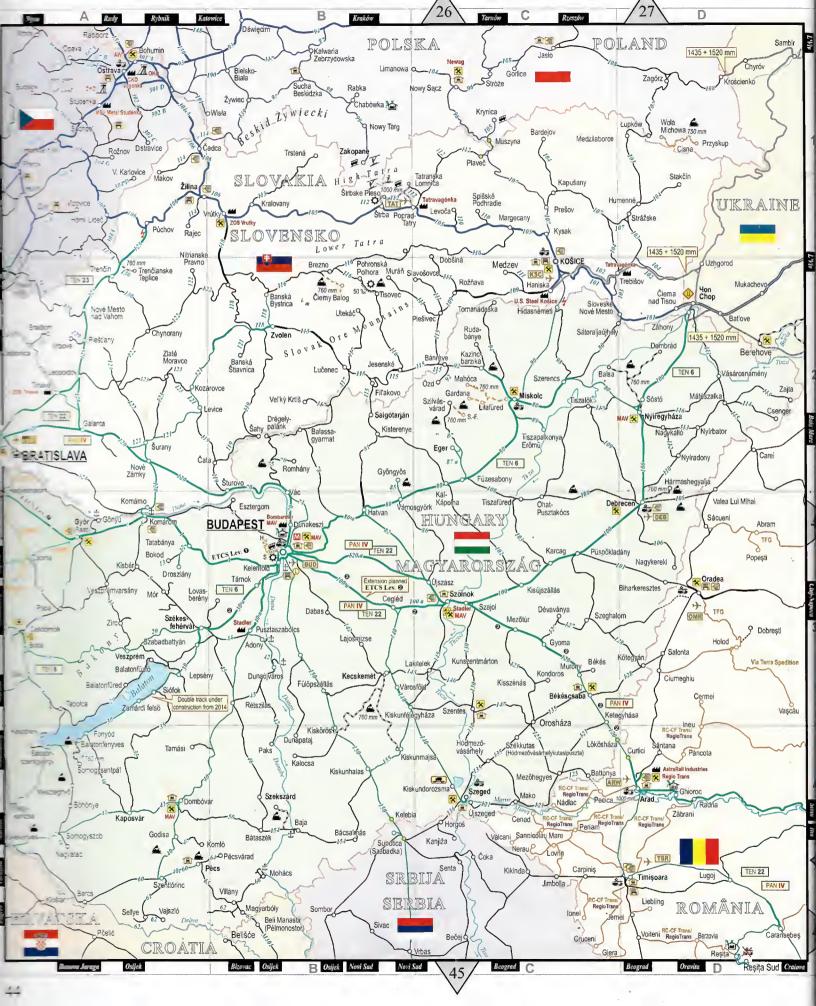












The Šargan Eight - an international heritage railway

The Šargan Vitasi - Mokra Gora - Višegrad railway line, rebuilt from 1999, was sart of the former Dubrovnik - Mostar - Sarajevo - Belgrade narrow gauge way line in western Serbia. The 57 km-long route was completed only in 1928 and connected the Sarajevo-Vardište Bosnian Eastern Railway, coming from sajevo, with Užice (formerly Titovo Užice) in Serbia.

The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes formed at the end of World War I sursued a number of projects to connect the individual narrow-gauge railways in with each other and with Sarajevo and the Adriatic Sea. The mountain oute over Šargan pass was at the heart of long-distance routes in Yugoslavia. In addition to the express trains on the approximately 400 km long route connecting Belgrade to Sarajevo, there were through trains to Dubrovnik with dining lounge cars as well as goods traffic from the area around Belgrade to the

After World War 2, new lines were built to standard gauge in Yugoslavia, recluding a faster northern Belgrade-Sarajevo connection. Part of the narrow gauge line at Užice was used for the connection of the new standard gauge line means and the Adriatic port of Bar. To the west of Užice, a reservoir was reacted in the valley, submerging the route of the narrow gauge railway. The gauge railway at the Sargan pass was finally decommissioned and dispatched in 1974.

In 1999 the Serbian Ministry of Tourism proposed the development of tourism the Tara National Park (founded in 1981), including the rebuilt narrow gauge way. In 2001, the first section was finished and train service began in 2003. Taking it one of the few international heritage railways.

A further extension to Kremna is under construction and there are plans to connect the railway with a new line to the Belgrade-Bar main line.

Belišče

Čaglin

Được Đạ Speciinha

E

Slavonski Brod

Bos: Brod

Doho

H BNX

BOSNIA-

HERZEGOVINA

Beli Manas

Vladisavci

Đakovo -

Bosanski Šama

Kostainica

Podlugov

41

OSI +

Brčko

Electrification

Vinko

Strizivojna-Vrpolje

Industrial Riv

SARAJEVO

Karavukovo

(Bač

St. Palanka

Vukovar-Bor. Naselje

Tovarnik

Bijeljina d

Loznica

Banja Koviljaća Mali Zvornik

